

## ITALIANS MAKE STEADY ADVANCE

Austrians Make Desperate Efforts to Check Progress of Foe's Right Wing.

### TRENTINO IS BOMBARDED

Rovereto Shelled. Hall of Justice Being Destroyed, and Other Buildings Damaged.

By ANDRE BEAUMONT.

Milan, August 8.—Progress, slow but steady, continues to be made by the Italian army on the Carso plateau. The Austrian defense now seems intermittent, a violent attack one day followed by a respite the next, during which the Italians make a slow, systematic advance.

The Italians are now firmly established at Dobrova, which means an advance of five kilometers east of Montebelluna.

To oppose their further advance, the Austrians made an attack on Friday all around Dobrova, bringing fresh troops to the front lines, but with the usual result. Their ranks were immediately thinned by well-placed shells from the Italian batteries.

Reinforcements Brought Up.

Other reinforcements were brought up by the Austrians, and the battle, which continued all day, was one of the most stubborn yet fought, but at dark the Italians once more had the advantage and occupied several trenches, from which the Austrians had been driven either by artillery or infantry attack, and 100 prisoners remained in their hands.

The Italians have opened a strong bombardment in the Trentino, and have shelled Rovereto with their guns. Shells destroyed the Hall of Justice, dismantled two railway stations, and inflicted other heavy damages.

North of Gorizia the Austrians have tried to avail themselves of their numerous heavy batteries and forts to dislodge the Italians from their positions around Flavia. A furious cannonade on Friday night was followed by two violent infantry attacks, both of which were repulsed. The Italian artillery succeeded in silencing the guns of the batteries brought up by the Austrians.

Italians Hold Ground.

More than ten sorties have been attempted by the Austrians at Flavia. Each time their heavy guns have victoriously held their ground.

Montebelluna was the object of a serious attack by the Austrians on the same day, their heavy guns having aimed a number of incendiary shells at the naval yards, which took fire.

The conflagration was on a large scale. Attempts to extinguish the fire were interfered with for a while by a hail of shrapnel from a long distance gun. The Italian troops, nevertheless, soon succeeded in circumscribing the area of the fire and limiting the damage.

This incident is taken as proof that the Austrians are making desperate efforts to check the Italian right wing's advance in the direction of Trieste.

In cases where husband and wife are accidentally killed together the common law presumes that the man, being the stronger, outlived the woman, no matter how short a time.

## CASTORIA

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## Plan for Keeping U. S. on War Footing Is Revealed by Edison

Distinguished Inventor Says He Would Make This Country Vast Battery, Charged with Forces that Might Be Liberated on the Instant.

"I would put the United States permanently on a war footing against invasion. I would make it a vast storage battery charged with war forces which might be liberated on the instant."

This is Thomas A. Edison's new declaration of Americanism as he concluded the unfolding of a complete, radical plan for an ever-ready but unbombastic defense of the United States against foreign aggression, says the New York American.

Edison, the superlative inventor, the man of unceasing brain activities, is a household word to the American people. We know him as one plunged amid the strenuous forces of nature, harnessing them to his will; we know him as a simple, hard working man who has achieved more in his line of effort than any other man in the world. He seems to be in the quiet of his laboratory as removed from the ordinary things of life—living in a section of rarified atmosphere in which the things of every day cannot live. But the war and the problems that confront America have brought forth another Edison.

The war has absorbed Edison; he is intensely interested in its every movement and detail, and nowhere on the globe are the newspapers and bulletins read more eagerly or more intelligently than in West Orange, N. J., in the great room which is library and mental workshop to the American genius and whence came so many of those discoveries and devices which make the world a better one to live in.

Edison a Thinking Machine.

Edison is no abstract thinking machine; he is intensely human and he is intensely American. It is going too far to say that Mr. Edison values being an American more than he values the totality of his inventions; the world owns Edison the inventor, but the United States alone owns Edison the citizen. And it is because he is an American that he sees the danger of a defenseless America. The war news has brought to him the position of his country and, with a wholly characteristic vigor, he has set about seeing what could be done to make his home and the home of his fellow citizens invulnerable from invasion. Hence his plan, which is eminently scientific and practical—as are all of his own inventions.

As the struggle abroad becomes daily more terrible, more complex, more baffling, two elemental facts stand out clearly. The first is that the world is still primal and predatory and the second that war has dissolved in partnership with the "Great Hurrhah" and is a sordid, soulless muddle of business efficiency.

These are the two facts upon which Mr. Edison has based his plan of defense. He keenly feels that his country is at the absolute mercy of any foreign foe, he knows that mere words will not halt a nation bent on warfare, and he realizes the awful fate of a defenseless America. Mr. Edison has a concrete mind; he visualizes his thoughts; he has visualized the condition of the United States in the event of war, and the picture is a terrible one. Therefore, he has devised the warrior, but only to resist aggression.

"There is no reason to believe that there will never be another war," declared the great scientist. "We know that man is still a predatory animal—the present war has proved that; he was just wearing a mask of civilization to hide his natural characteristics. With two millions of men dead on the firing line, there is little opportunity to speak of the progress of human nature."

"No man seems to be about the same inside as he always was; when an individual turns predatory the police arrest him, and when a number of individuals join to run amuck, the government steps in. But there is no curbing nature."

"There is no international authority

which can or will coerce predatory nations, and therefore the other nations must take precautions of their own."

Prize for Predatory Nations.

"As I see the world, nearly every nation excepting the United States is more or less predatory; we are so occupied with our own development that we have no reason to be predatory, but we are so rich now that we would be a splendid prize for any predatory nation or combination of nations."

The United States must not be the prey of nations, and therefore it should prepare to defend itself against an invasion from any quarter. And it should not postpone these preparations; it should start now.

"The war of today is largely a matter of supplies—particularly of artillery and ammunition; it is a sort of half-mechanical, half-civil engineering undertaking, and the nation which can produce unlimited quantities of supplies will win. The training of the privates is still important, but it hardly counts with the importance of the machines, their supplies and the men to handle and direct them. All of this works out particularly well for the United States. Because, of course, we do not want to be a military nation—I doubt that we could if we really wanted to. Our problem is to reorganize the United States so that it can be an efficient war power if war is ever forced upon us."

"I would organize the nation for defense at once and I would organize on very broad and comprehensive lines, taking full advantage of the factors which have made this country what it is today. The country needs the services of the big business specialists, such as the heads of the great trusts and corporations; these men have had the experience of the rapid mobilization of the gigantic forces of industry."

"I would put the whole matter of national defense in the hands of a general staff, which should include not only the best military officers, but also the civilians who have proved their worth. The military men could direct the campaigns while the civilian engineers and 'captains of industry' would handle and see that things were done quickly and economically."

"The men of big business know how to marshal the resources of the nation more quickly than any other men by far. They have been fighting industrial battles all their lives."

"I would have this board adopt some thing of the German methods in an elaborate and laborious tabulation and co-ordination of all the factors that might enter into a defense of our country."

Using the Business Organizers.

"The power of a general staff of such men would be the greatest and most resourceful force that the world has ever known. These men could turn to any thing—you remember how Patterson, of the National Cash Register Company, acted in the Dayton floods? He was the man who did not lose his head and got things done while others were talking."

"I am not worried about providing men for the ranks in a defensive war; there need not be a conscription and there is no need for a great standing army. The men will come out to defend their homes when the land is threatened with invasion; they will enlist under the Stars and Stripes, no matter where their birthplaces, for it is in this country that they have chosen their homes, reared their children and have decided to live."

"The men will come when called, but they must be well drilled in a short space of time; they must be well officered and there must be skilled men for the special tasks."

"We need plenty of officers, drill sergeants and trained experts. And to

provide these men we should have at least two military academies in addition to West Point and then several schools of less comprehensive scope to train drill sergeants, artillerymen, aviators, signal men and the other classes of expert war men. The graduates from these schools will be given a year or two of experience and then returned into private life on a small salary in order that they might always be on call."

"Here we would have the brains of a great army ready on the drop of a hat and we would not be a militarist nation or have a great force of professional soldiers."

"I think we would have the best directed and best led army in the whole world."

"So much for the defense of the country by men; these men would go down to slaughter without striking a blow if they were not provided with the means of fighting. The present war has shown very clearly that the instruments of war are not to be made in a day and they are not to be made by the United States a great storehouse of munitions of war."

"I should provide the coast and harbor fortifications with the most powerful armaments that would be devised and I should provide more field artillery for capital than any other nation. I think we ought to keep in stock at least half as many guns as the French now have on the firing line and supplement these with a great number of forgings, rough turned and bored, ready for a quick finishing when needed."

"These guns must have plenty of ammunition; I would provide for more ammunition than the military men could possibly use; I would be extravagant in every ammunition estimate and I would keep a vast stock—enough for all the needs of several months' war."

"This stock would not be of itself enough for an extensive war and therefore I should build large government plants in various sections of the country, capable of enormous manufacturing capacity—would suggest a capacity double that which we might imagine to be needed under the most unfavorable conditions. These plants should be equipped to make their own acids and should have a great stock of raw materials."

"These plants would be only for emergency use; in times of peace I should depend upon the private concerns so that in times of war we might have an additional supply."

"Then our wireless and electric field signaling system should be greatly extended so that a war supply might always be on hand and in perfect order and condition. Every system of communication, including a great number of aeroplanes, ought to be on hand stored ready for use at a day's notice."

"I should give the government the right to commandeer any article or piece of property which might be needed for war, and in perfect order and condition which might ensure efficiency."

"So much for the army. The first line of defense must be the navy, and the navy would make our navy among the most powerful on earth, with a great number of extremely rapid ships of the highest gun power. I would build many fast mine laying boats and store them in fresh water rivers. I would have several hundred submarines, stored mostly on land. And, of course, I would have an excessive number of mines and torpedoes."

"The manipulation of the mine layers and the submarines is skillful work and their crews ought to be part of a reserve system by which the men may be trained thoroughly and then passed into a paid reserve, with an occasional week or two of service to keep them up to the mark, the commanders to be permanent."

"My system throughout is one of storage. We cannot keep on a constant war footing of munitions, ships and without the danger of becoming a military nation. But we can make and store our instruments; we can train a reserve of men and we can keep both instruments and men up to the highest point of efficiency."

"Thus we can always be prepared and yet we shall not be a military nation; our people will be working and adding to the prosperity of the country and a very small percentage of the wealth they will be creating would pay the bill for all of this machinery and the salaries of the experts and caretakers."

"Predatory nations are masters of espionage; they will know our preparedness and they will hesitate."

## Sues Husband for Soap, Throne and Photos She Says He Took in 1905

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Col. Edward Dudley, who lives at 33 North Second street, Camden, faces a suit for \$40,000 filed by his wife in the Federal District Court in New York for articles removed from their former home, 1723 Locust street, this city, a little more than ten years ago.

The articles, Mrs. Dudley declares, were removed from the house in her absence during the summer of 1905. These are among the things she hopes to recover: Photograph of King Edward; photograph of Queen Victoria; photograph of King George; Queen Mary, and their children; autographed photos of Joseph Jefferson, Ignace Paderewski, Jan Kubelik, and Col. Alexander McClure; pale blue crown of velvet; Louis XV throne; gilt coronation chair; Marie Antoinette twin beds; New York Yacht Club sailor hat; Jewel box, golf sticks, and powder boxes; twelve cakes of soap.

Mr. Dudley insists that an examination of the list justifies his defense on the grounds of the statute of limitations. He does not think that it is unreasonable to suppose that the twelve cakes of soap should have been used up during the ten years that have elapsed since he obtained possession of them. After the most careful and sparing use of them he was unable to make the entire twelve last longer than the summer of 1910. A cake and a fifth of soap a year is not an extravagant allowance, he feels.

As to the sailor hat, Mr. Dudley says it is worn out.

The Dudleys were married in Naples in 1899, but did not live together very long. Since they separated their suits have figured many times in the newspapers. The present suit originated in the Supreme Court of New York, but since Mr. Dudley lives in New Jersey it was transferred to the Federal Court.

Official War Statements.

GERMAN.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—In the western theater: French hand grenade attacks near Souchez and counter-attacks against the trenches taken from the French on Friday in the western Argonne were repulsed. Fighting in the Vosges north of Mustr was renewed yesterday afternoon. However, the night passed quietly.

In the eastern theater: German troops on the Narew are approaching the Lomza-Ostrov-Wyszow road. South of Wyszow the river Bug has been reached. Serock, at the mouth of the Bug, has been occupied. Near Novo Georgievsk our siege troops have taken the fort of Serock. Near Warsaw we have gained the eastern bank of the Vistula.

In the southeastern theater: Under pressure by the troops of Gen. von Woych the Russians are retreating in an easterly direction. Between the Vistula and the Bug the left wing armies under Gen. von Mackensen have driven the enemy back in a northerly direction. Our right wing is still fighting in the direction of the river Vjepsz.

ITALIAN.

Rome, Aug. 8.—Our Alpine contingents yesterday advanced along the difficult rocky crest of Valle del Monte and surprised and dispersed the entrenched Austrian troops at Punta Del Cavallo, capturing a quantity of ammunition and war material.

On the same day our artillery expelled other Austrian troops entrenched at Maiga-Palud, northeast of Punta Del Cavallo, in the Valley of Sexten.

After ample artillery preparation our infantry advanced gradually and repulsed the enemy who had reached the slopes of Montenero as far as Burgstadt, which he had fortified.

In the Carso region yesterday the enemy endeavored to check our advance and made frequent counter-attacks which were repulsed. Our artillery bombarded a column which was marching along the Devetaki front. These troops had been responsible for a number of explosions and fires near Marcontin.

FRENCH.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Off Neuport the Germans tried to destroy two hydroplanes of the allies, using guns of heavy calibre. Our artillery very soon silenced the German batteries. Of the two hydroplanes one came back under its own power and the other was towed to the beach without being damaged.

In Artois there has been the usual hand grenade combat around Souchez.

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TURKISH.

Constantinople, Aug. 8.—On the Caucasus front the enemy is retreating to the westward.

On the Dardanelles front, near Avl Burnu, our left wing made a surprise attack on the enemy trenches. In the afternoon stiff fighting occurred near Sed-el-Bahr. A stubborn enemy attack south of Sigin-ders was repulsed.

out except on a front of about thirty yards.

In the Vosges the German attacks of yesterday afternoon were of an extreme violent character. The attacks were directed against our positions at Lingepack, Schratzmannelle and the ridge separating the two heights. Our assaults were completely repulsed, sustaining heavy losses. On the front of only one of our companies more than 100 dead Germans were left among the barbed wire entanglements.

KAISER'S PEACE SUIT REJECTED BY CZAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

at rest. Time is on Russia's side. In all the fundamental economic factors, such as the area of agricultural productivity and the size of population, her advantage over her enemies is enormous.

"While Germany's industry has been paralyzed by the suspension of foreign trade, Russia's peasantry, 87 per cent of her people, are actually in a better position than they were before the war. This is partly the result of enforced sobriety and partly because of the great demands of the army commissariat."

"The economic heart of Russia is situated 500 miles from the frontier and is inaccessible to the enemy's sword."

"The enemy is making frantic efforts to secure at any rate part of the booty he expected to fall into his clutches with Warsaw and the Vistula line."

"Vigorous attacks have been made on the fortresses of Kovno and Osoevsk and toward Ostrov, to the south of the Narew, and in the neighborhood of Serock, where he is trying to cut the rear line of Novo Georgievsk. The advance from the south between the Vistula and the Bug also is being pushed on ceaselessly."

The opinion of military authorities here is that the main plan of the enemy has already failed, but it is still open to question whether he may not strike a severe blow at some portion of the Russian forces.

At present the facts available suggest that the regrouping of the Czar's armies will be carried out without serious molestation.

The evacuation of Riga, which is being vigorously executed, is now described as merely a precautionary measure.

Telegrams from the towns suggests that certain officials, who are of the German race, are seeking to retard the work.

Large numbers of refugees from Riga have arrived here and have filled up the hotels. The railway stations in the Baltic capital are still crowded with people waiting to secure tickets and register their luggage.

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Ovation for Germans.

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville), Aug. 8.—The Trans-Oceanic News Bureau says:

"Despite the most strict surveillance exercised by authorities, proclamations were circulated in the city appealing to the population to oppose the military authorities and pay off old scores against the Russians."

"The only representatives of neutral countries remaining at their posts were the American and Norwegian diplomats."

"Agents of the Ochrana (an anti-Jewish organization) organized the rabble into bands of guerrillas."

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria received a tremendous ovation on his entrance into Warsaw. Most all the citizens and subjects of neutral countries participated, especially the American war correspondents."

"Russian prisoners from Ivangorod declare that lately they received only eight cartridges daily."

"An officer of the Russian general staff admitted that Brest-Litovsk would be unable to resist such a charge as that made by the army of Gen. von Woych."

"Despite the fact that the Russians have removed all the supplies and had set fire to all the villages, the German and Austrian railroads were reopened speedily and the problem of restoring traffic for the purpose of forwarding the troops was quickly solved."

"Great herds of cattle, which were driven behind the advancing Teutonic troops, permitted the latter to receive three warm meals daily. The colossal organization of the victorious Germans caused a veritable sensation in the evacuated villages. This organization enabled the Germans to maintain hundreds of thousands of troops between the Vistula and the Bug in much the same manner as they would have lived at home. Millions of bottles of mineral water were distributed among the troops."

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## GEORGE WILLIAMSON TO BE BURIED WEDNESDAY

Following Services at House, Requiem Mass Will Be Celebrated at St. Paul's Church.

Funeral services for George Williamson, affiliated with the Shoemaker Company, 121 E. street northwest, for nearly thirty-five years, will be held at his home, 302 Fifteenth street northwest, Wednesday morning. The funeral procession will proceed to St. Paul's Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in Mount Olivet cemetery.

Mr. Williamson dropped dead at his home yesterday morning while playing with his pet dog, "Teddy Roosevelt."

Mr. Williamson had been under medical treatment for several months, and his physician had warned him to avoid undue excitement. He attended the double-header baseball game Friday afternoon, and friends believe the excitement of the games may have hastened his death.

News of the death brought sorrow to hundreds. For George Williamson had friends in every walk of life. Government officials, newspaper correspondents, business men and others who visited his place of employment will miss the genial secretary of the Shoemaker Company, August Noack, long associated with Williamson in business, was one of the first to arrive at the house yesterday following the death.

Mr. Williamson was born in this city September 26, 1849. He was of English descent. He leaves two brothers, John T. and Walter Williamson, and a sister, Mrs. George E. Allen. One niece, Miss Rena Williamson, lives in Philadelphia, and another niece, Miss Alken, lives at the Fifteenth street home.

RUSSIANS GIVEN ONLY EIGHT BULLETS DAILY

Berliner Tageblatt Reports that Warsaw Gave Germans an Ovation.

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville), Aug. 8.—The semi-official Trans-Oceanic News Bureau transmits the following:

"The special correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt reports that a citizen of Lemberg, who succeeded in escaping from the beleaguered city of Warsaw, says:

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